

Escalation Is Feared

Sadat Warns U.S. on Selling Lance Missiles to Israel

CAIRO, Nov. 26 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat has told the White House the sale of Israel of ground-to-air missiles would cause a major escalation in Middle East tensions, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

Mr. Sadat's message to President Nixon yesterday followed Washington press reports that the Pentagon was considering selling Israel Lance missiles instead of Phantom aircraft.

Egyptian military sources said this development would be discussed tomorrow when the 17-nation Arab League Defense Council meets to review the military situation and a battle plan against Israel.

[In Washington, the State Department today disavowed the idea that the United States might soon be sending Lance missiles to Israel.

[Spokesman Charles Bray said the Lance "is still in the research and development stage and still is not in the U.S. inventory of equipment."

Mr. Bray declined to comment on the story in Al-Ahram concerning Mr. Sadat's message to President Nixon.

The Al-Ahram newspaper said Mr. Sadat's message, delivered yesterday to Donald Bergu, the chief American representative here, underlined that sale of the Lance missiles "would be a very serious escalation in the most tense area in the world at present."

The missiles would be placed on Egyptian territory (Israeli-

occupied Sinai), something Cairo could not permit, the message said.

It warned of the "unlimited consequences" of the sale of the missiles, which Western military experts said had a range of 50 to 70 miles.

The Arab League Defense Council includes foreign and defense ministers and chiefs of staff, who earlier this week agreed on the plan before the council. It requires financial or military contributions to the battle by all member nations.

A presidential confidant, Mohammed Hassanin Helikal, the editor of Al-Ahram, said Egypt should take the Middle East conflict to the UN Security Council before resorting to military action.

To Security Council

Mr. Helikal said the crisis should be put before the Security Council and if it "fails to shoulder its responsibility, then we have legitimized our decision because there will be no way to regain our rights except by war."

He said Russia "cannot play its role fully in backing us unless it was on the basis of international legitimacy and the sympathy of world public opinion."

His newspaper said in a separate story that Egypt had formally requested UN Secretary-General U Thant to submit a report to the General Assembly on developments in the Middle East since November, 1967.

That body begins debate next week on the conflict.



United Press International.

THE LANCE—It is reported that the White House is considering supplying to Israel the Lance surface-to-surface missile, similar to the one shown above.

Eban, U.S. Envoy Hold Talks To Prepare Mrs. Meir's Trip

TEL AVIV, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Israeli and American officials discussed the Middle East situation today prior to Premier Golda Meir's impending U.S. trip and a UN General Assembly debate on the Arab-Israeli conflict, official sources said.

The sources said Foreign Minister Abba Eban and U.S. Ambassador H. Waltham Barbour conferred for 45 minutes in Tel Aviv. Similar talks will be held in Washington between Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin and Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

The Eban-Barbour meeting, the sources said, was overshadowed by anti-Israeli remarks in a mass-circulation Israeli newspaper attributed to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The afternoon newspaper Ma'ariv quoted Mr. Rogers as having told a group of senators pressing Israel's case for more Phantom jets that the Jewish state "was falling apart because of internal strife," terming it "the most isolated state in the world."

Although officials refused comment on the Ma'ariv report, the Labor federation newspaper, Davar, often a mirror of official thinking, said the remarks "caused great shock in Jerusalem."

Reporting on the Eban-Barbour meeting, the Israeli radio said on its English-language news program that it dealt with the final itinerary for Mrs. Meir's U.S. visit where she will be followed by Mr. Eban, as well as "certain hostile comments about Israel attributed this week to Secretary of State Rogers."

In what political sources described as their last public appearance before their departure, both Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban warned the nation to be prepared for a resumption of fighting.

on the basis of the warlike statements by the Egyptian leadership.

West Bank Elections

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Israeli government approved today the holding of municipal elections in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The move was expected to be strongly opposed by the government of King Hussein of Jordan.

The elections will be held no later than next April in the cities of Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Jenin and Jericho.

Jordanian election laws will be in force. This permits only Arab male property owners to vote.

There have been no elections in the occupied Arab territories since the 1967 Middle East war.

Trade Deficit In October Is U.S. Record

(Continued from Page 1)

loading of waiting vessels takes place first.

For the first 10 months of the year, the trade deficit has reached \$1.4 billion. Exports during that period have risen only 3 percent from 1970, while imports have surged 15 percent.

In San Clemente, Calif., Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary, insisted: "The October figures were heavily distorted because of the dock strikes. Conclusions should not be drawn from this about basic trends."

Asked if he was saying that President Nixon was not too concerned with the largest trade deficit in history, Mr. Ziegler replied: "We realize there is a problem. We are taking steps to deal with it."

Surcharge's Role

Mr. Ziegler said the 10 percent import surcharge, imposed Aug. 15, and the decision to permit the dollar to float on international markets would help solve the problem.

He also noted that the United States would seek, at a Rome meeting next Tuesday of the world's major trading nations, a realignment of international currency values.

The United States is seeking an upward revaluation of other currencies—a move that would make imports more expensive in this country and make U.S. exports cheaper on international markets.

Nixon and Heath to Meet In Bermuda December 20-21

(Continued from Page 1)

in the delegation emphasizes the importance which international economic and financial affairs will have in both meetings.

Common Market issues will be on the agenda now that the last major roadblock to British admission in the European Economic Community has been cleared with the approval of the government's plan by the House of Commons.

But perhaps more important to the British as well as to the French are the financial and trade issues that grew out of the President's new economic proposals.

All of the leaders that the President will meet are expected to urge the earliest possible removal of the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed when Mr. Nixon announced his wage-price freeze on Aug. 15.

The announcement of the date

Earthquake Reported

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The National Earthquake Center reported that a "sharp earthquake" —7.3 on the Richter scale—struck the Russian coastline yesterday, north of Japan. There were no reports of damage or casualties.

Mr. Scheel will go to Moscow Sunday for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In Leningrad, the German leader will inspect the site of a new West German consulate to be set up there.

Calls It 'State Within a State'

Ex-Minister Asks Dissolution Of French Espionage Agency

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Despite a government counterattack two days running, the French-American drug-spy scandal refuses to go away. Today, the newest and most serious attack on the counterespionage service came from the man who was designated last year to propose its reforms.

Gen. Pierre Billotte, former defense minister and later overseas territories minister under Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, said in a public statement that the Service de Documentation Extérieure et Contre-Espionnage was now so compromised that it "should be dissolved."

Gen. Billotte, a Gaullist deputy and founder of one of the leftist Gaullist movements, said that SDECE had become a "state within a state, clearly outside the republican order."

Further Embarrassment

These comments, coming from a man who was charged by President Georges Pompidou to reorganize the SDECE reforms that eventually led to the naming of Alexandre de Marenches as the new director, were a further embarrassment to the government. Officials have been saying in the last few days that there was no trouble at SDECE and even if there was, it had nothing to do with the drug case, which he touched off widespread public criticism of the country's secret service.

Gen. Billotte, who was Gen. de Gaulle's wartime chief of staff in London, admitted that more than a year ago the situation at SDECE had "come to the limit of what is tolerable for a republic."

He later explained on the radio that he meant there were "too many shady characters at SDECE."

Further elaborating, he said, "There is still an anti-Pompidou clan at SDECE."

Gen. Billotte specifically took issue with Defense Minister Michel Debré, who stated at a press conference Wednesday night that Mr. de Marenches had "been named to carry out certain reforms and to remove certain individuals who were too old or belonged to clans of the past."

'Scandalous' Line

Gen. Billotte said it was "scandalous" that Mr. Debré had taken this line and had not defended the "Gaullist" who had been speaking out lately, namely Col. Roger Barberot, who told the nation last Friday that the "old individuals" and "clans of the past" were really agents who had been working with the East.

Gen. Billotte indicated in his statements today that he had recommended to Mr. Pompidou in his report on SDECE last year that the orientation be changed to eliminate these agents.

He said that the scandal that has now erupted around the drug case and the charges by U.S. Attorney Herbert J. Stern that Col. Paul Fournier, of SDECE, is also guilty of drug traffic show that "the measures that I recommended were not completely carried out."

Gen. Billotte praised Mr. de Marenches as a man "of honor and integrity," but he took sharp issue with the government and said it was "scandalous" that no "sharply clearly formulated and entirely credible denial" had been made to Mr. Stern's charges.

Tonight, Raymond Marcellin, the interior minister, responded to this challenge by saying that the drug case—in which Roger Delouette, a onetime SDECE operative, was arrested in New Jersey—was "difficult," but that France would "do everything to clarify the facts."

Turning a line completely different from that of Mr. Debré, who accused Mr. Stern of purely political motives, Mr. Marcellin said that "it is necessary that the truth be found in this Delouette affair."

Argentine Chief Faces Operation

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Argentine President Alejandro Lanusse today handed over power temporarily to Chief of the Air Force Carlos Rey of the air force as he prepared to enter the hospital for an operation.

Mr. Lanusse, 53, has a kidney ailment.

Brig. Rey is the second-ranking member of the three-man ruling junta headed by Gen. Lanusse, who is also the army's commander-in-chief.

Negotiations End Prison Riot In N.J., All 6 Hostages Safe

(Continued from Page 1)

Asked how he would compare his handling of the situation with that at Attica, Gov. Cahill said: "I can't relate Attica to this situation. Each man that is confronted with the situation has to make the best decision under the circumstances."

The newsmen who received the demands from the prisoners said they included complaints of inadequate food, health care and religious freedom; alleged racism and brutality by guards; demands for improved parole regulations; the establishment of vocational training and courses in black and Puerto Rican history; the abolition of what were termed kangaroo courts in which inmates are tried for infraction of prison rules and the organization of rehabilitation and work-release programs.

Prisoners were quoted by the newsmen as having said that the rebellion was "spontaneous, not planned."

The governor said that negotiations would continue at the prison. The negotiators were not named.

Under questioning, the governor confirmed that a plan had been formulated to crush the uprising by force, if necessary. But he said advisers told him "there was hope," and he never employed the correction officers, policemen and 150 state troopers massed outside the prison walls; with rifles and tear gas, for a possible attack. Earlier, Thomas Flynn, the governor's press secretary, denied there had been any assault plan.

Number Obscure

It was not clear, even after the rebellion had ended, how many of the prison's 1,143 inmates had taken part in it. The cell blocks in inmate control during the day house 500 to 600 prisoners.

The governor said that the guards who had been hostages were "well," but it was known that Mr. Piscatelli had suffered head and back injuries and that several of the hostages released at 10 p.m. were carried out of the prison on stretchers to waiting ambulances.

Scheel, in Leningrad, Visits Mass Grave

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel laid a wreath today at the mass grave in Leningrad—the scene of a three-year German Army siege in World War II—of nearly half a million Russian victims.

Mr. Scheel will go to Moscow Sunday for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In Leningrad, the German leader will inspect the site of a new West German consulate to be set up there.



Pierre Billotte

W. German Metal Industry Seeks to End Labor Crisis

multiple of the increases of earlier years.

"We need a wage policy linked to price stability," the industrialists' ad stated. It also said that the currencies of Europe and the United States had to be set at some reasonable and fixed parities. "Only then can success be insured for the government's measures to breathe life into the economy."

More Closings Seen

Nearly all of the country's motor companies—dependent on supplies from the affected areas—have said they would be forced to close down if the dispute were not settled soon.

Volkswagenwerk AG of Wolfsburg, the Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) of Munich, Audi-NSU AG of Ingolstadt and Adam Opel of Rueselsheim all announced today that they were considering partial or total shutdowns next week because the situation in Baden-Wuerttemberg was causing a shortage of parts.

Both Volkswagen and BMW said they would close down Dec. 3, Friday of next week, if the strike continued. A shutdown would idle 100,000 workers at Volkswagen and about 23,000 at BMW.

Opel gave no date for a possible shutdown, saying only that "major parts of our production will close if the strike continues."

The outlook, which went into effect last midnight, closed all plants in the North Baden-Wuerttemberg labor district, with more than 100 workers.

Among the factories shut down were Daimler-Benz AG; Standard Electric Lorenz AG, a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; and I.B.M. Deutschland GmbH, a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp.

Conflicting Claims

[John M. Goshko of The Washington Post, in a dispatch from Bonn, noted that it was unclear today exactly how many workers have been affected by the strike-and-lockout situation, because management and union sources were making contradictory claims.

He said that industry sources estimated that the closing of factories had idled approximately 360,000, both union and nonunion employees.

Lawrence Fellows of The New York Times, also in Bonn, reported that a spokesman for the union, IG Metall, said 550,000 metalworkers were off their jobs.

Mr. Fellows also reported that 63 leading figures in industry and commerce delivered an unprecedented public warning to the West German people today that their economy and their jobs were in grave danger.

"We can no longer keep silent," read the headline over a full-page advertisement the group placed in several national newspapers this morning.

"The concern over our economy and over job security is increasing. Personal costs mounted in 1969 and 1970 in the metal industry."

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Germanys Set Fourth Day of Berlin Talks

Fast Tempo Believed To Show End Is Near

BONN, Nov. 26 (UPI)—and West German negotiators extended their marathon talks a third consecutive day with the end apparently in sight.

They scheduled a fourth session for tomorrow in what appeared to be a final push toward reaching the four-power accord.

State Secretaries Egon Bahr of West Germany, and Manfred Kohl of East Germany, leaders of their respective delegations met this morning at 10 a.m. in the Bonn Chancellery building to work out arrangements guaranteeing unimpeded access to West Berlin.

Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl first with their full complement of traffic experts. Later they went down alone, a government spokesman said.

Lasts Till Late

The meeting—third in the three days, including a 15-hour session yesterday—continued late this evening.

The extension detailed by Mr. Kohl negotiations are concerned with such matters as controlling overland goods shipments, private car traffic to and from West Berlin.

Observers considered the increased tempo of the talks indication that the two sides are reaching a conclusion.

Mr. Kohl have met 23 times the four-power draft accord signed Sept. 3, but only once before have they had meetings four consecutive days.

Western officials said the expected negotiations wrapped up probably by week.

Dec. 1 Deadline

East German leaders announced earlier this month that wanted the talks finished by Dec. 1, and Mr. Kohl even promised to come to a conclusion by then.

Western officials said the Germans are under pressure to complete the talks by Dec. 1, when the Atlantic Treaty Organization holds its annual meeting in Brussels.

That would permit NATO officials to discuss the 30 proposed European security force, which the West has asked for resolution of Berlin question.

Ulbricht Re-Elected Chairman Of East German State Council

(Continued from Page 1)

In today's voting, Mr. Honecker was elected to a full four-year term in the defense council post.

That, in turn, led to predictions that Mr. Ulbricht would be pushed out of the Council of State chairmanship to pave the way for a troika form of leadership dominated by Mr. Honecker.

In the view of most observers, this would have seen Mr. Stoph succeeding to the chairman's post. He, in turn, would have been replaced as premier by Horst Sindermann, 57, former party secretary of the Halle district and a one-time Honecker rival who is now thought to have struck an alliance with the new party chief.

That it didn't turn out that way is thought to be due to several factors. More recently, for example, Mr. Ulbricht has shown a greater disposition to accept the role of an elder statesman who is seen and not heard.

Divorced from the leadership, the Council of Ministers is a ceremonial and meaningless body, there appears to have been a decision to let Mr. Ulbricht keep the office as long as he continues to behave.

In addition, Mr. Stoph, present slot makes him the government is understood to resist the idea of a "troika."

Many observers, that Mr. Honecker may bow to Mr. Stoph's reluctance to give up the premier's position to avoid a factional within the party.

At any rate, it was Mr. Stoph himself who nominated Stoph for re-election today as a departure from procedure outlined by the German constitution, which states that the premier should be nominated by the Council of State chairman.

Mr. Stoph also made the formal nomination for Mr. Ulbricht's term.

Finally, there is the fact that Mr. Ulbricht's age and health make it unlikely he will serve the full four years of his new term. This left the impression that the leadership decided not to risk the stability of an inexperienced moving too precipitously, let "nature take its course" ending Mr. Ulbricht's career.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	44	Fair
ALASKA	48	Fog
ARIZONA	52	Fog
ARKANSAS	54	Fog
CALIFORNIA	56	Fog
COLORADO	58	Fog
CONNECTICUT	50	Fog
DELAWARE	52	Fog
FLORIDA	54	Fog
GEORGIA	56	Fog
ILLINOIS	58	Fog
INDIANA	60	Fog
IOWA	62	Fog
KANSAS	64	Fog
KENTUCKY	66	Fog
LOUISIANA	68	Fog
MAINE	70	Fog
MARYLAND	72	Fog
MASSACHUSETTS	74	Fog
MICHIGAN	76	Fog
MINNESOTA	78	Fog
MISSISSIPPI	80	Fog
MISSOURI	82	Fog
MONTANA	84	Fog
NEBRASKA	86	Fog
NEVADA	88	Fog
NEW HAMPSHIRE	90	Fog
NEW JERSEY	92	Fog
NEW YORK	94	Fog
NORTH CAROLINA	96	Fog
NORTH DAKOTA	98	Fog
OHIO	100	Fog
OKLAHOMA	102	Fog
OREGON	104	Fog
PENNSYLVANIA	106	Fog
RHODE ISLAND	108	Fog
SOUTH CAROLINA	110	Fog
SOUTH DAKOTA	112	Fog
TENNESSEE	114	Fog
TEXAS	116	Fog
UTAH	118	Fog
Vermont	120	Fog
WASHINGTON	122	Fog
WEST VIRGINIA	124	Fog
WISCONSIN	126	Fog
WYOMING	128	Fog

(U.S. Standard time, others at 12 GMT, others at 12 GMT)

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
Gold beautifies ancient forms.



PARIS 370, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDÔME)
ATHENS 10, PANEPISTIMOU AVENUE
NEW YORK 11-43 EAST 57th STREET (FIFTH AVE)

Gallup Poll

Union Families Give
Vote of Confidence

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

N.J., Nov. 26.—A survey of the controversy over the wage-price freeze, conducted in late June and early July, before the wage-price freeze, showed that 48 percent of all union member households approved of Nixon's performance, 45 percent disapproved and 13 percent had no opinion. In that same survey the opinion of all adults interviewed showed 49 percent approval, 38 percent disapproval, and 13 percent undecided.

This question was asked in both survey series:

Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the findings for members of labor union families, compared with those for the adult population (18 and older) as a whole:

Union Families		Adult Population	
Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove
48%	45%	49%	38%
13%	13%	13%	13%
100%		100%	

Elderly
Live on
Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—A study of elderly Americans with 4.7 million, one on about \$2,000 a year, says a Senate committee.

The likelihood of being elderly Americans as is the Senate Special Aging.

In the group of 65 to 100,000 in three classes of elderly poor, the committee

60 to 64 age group, of older workers force.

At least one million over age 65 are unemployed, says the report.

They are in the "red" zone, says the report.

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SOS—Crewman on way to safety as boat sinks during storm off Point Pleasant, N.J., that battered most of East Coast. The other two crewmen were also rescued.

U.S. Robot Undersea Camera
Responds to Head Movements

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—An aquatic robot, its television camera controlled by head motions of a distant operator, has demonstrated dramatically what can be done by matching human image-processing abilities with such a system.

Every time the operator turns or tilts his head, a distant underwater camera does the same, transmitting an image to a scope held in front of the operator by his harness. The result is an input to the brain similar to that of direct vision and the effect is startling.

So vividly does the operator feel that he is on the scene with the camera that, when he "looks down" by dipping his head, he is dismayed not to see his feet.

Although the camera projects a tilted image on the screen when the operator tilts his head, he sees the scene upright—with no tilt. Yet anyone looking over his shoulder would see the scene askew.

Like Direct Vision

Thus the effect on the operator is like that of direct vision. When a person tilts his head the image falling on the retina of his eye is tilted, but his brain corrects for this effect and the scene continues to look upright. The same thing happens with head-coupled TV.

The result, Navy developers of the system believe, is a unique coupling of the brain with remote vision and sensing. They see it as applicable to a wide range of tasks where human observational capabilities are needed in hostile environments.

Of primary concern to the Navy are water depths where pressures present serious operational problems for a swimmer or diver. The system has been developed at the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center in San Diego, Calif., and several applications are now being explored.

One is to the Remote Underwater Work System under development in Hawaii. This device, designed to operate at depths as great as 20,000 feet, is controlled by a cable linking it to a support unit on land or aboard a ship. The system has been developed at the Naval Undersea Research and Development Center in San Diego, Calif., and several applications are now being explored.

Another system in which head-coupled TV is being tested is CURV—the Cable-Controlled Underwater Recovery Vehicle.

\$650,000 in Diamonds Vanishes From Plane

ANTWERP, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A consignment of diamonds worth \$650,000 disappeared from a New York-bound plane earlier this month, police here reported today. It is not clear at what point the diamonds disappeared, and Interpol, the international police organization, is investigating, police officials said.

McGovern Fund
Appeal Reaches
Even Ziegler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern's wide-spread mail appeal for campaign funds has even reached out to President Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler.

The "Dear Mr. Ziegler" letter did not produce any money for the South Dakota Democrat. It did, however, get a humorous response from Mr. Ziegler, who said, "I just don't know where he's getting his list."

The letter was mailed to Mr. Ziegler's Alexandria, Va., home. It included an appeal to "help us stretch our campaign resources by sharing the enclosed material with friends and asking them to join you in supporting our campaign."

Castro Sees Amity With U.S.,
But Not With Nixon in Office

By Juan de Onis

SANTA CRUZ, Chile, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba forecast yesterday an era of "true friendship" between the United States and Latin America, but not while Richard M. Nixon is President.

The Cuban leader, visiting a new agrarian reform site here, discounted Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip to Communist China and U.S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam as indicative of possible changes in U.S.-Cuban relations.

"Nixon is not a progressive and the most that can be said of him is that he is a political realist who wants to be re-elected," Mr. Castro said.

The premier, who has been visiting Chile for the last two weeks, said he was a "great admirer" of the American people, whose 18th-century revolution he termed as important for the world in its time as the Soviet revolution in Russia.

"But later, with the growth of power, came American imperialism," Mr. Castro said.

"I believe that the American people are very idealistic, and for that reason they have been fooled into carrying out unjust wars in the name of justice and democracy," he added.

But recently, Mr. Castro said, there had been signs that "the American people cannot be fooled the way they could 10 years ago. The Vietnam papers have opened many eyes."

Looking to the future, Premier Castro pictured a hemisphere in which there would be two great communities: one the Spanish-speaking countries of the south plus Brazil, and the other the United States.

"Then we will live in true peace and with true friendship," he said.

U Thant to Quit Hospital

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant, 62, will be discharged tomorrow from the hospital where he has been under treatment for duodenal ulcer, and will be able to resume his duties "on a part-time basis" on Dec. 6, a UN spokesman said today.

U.K. Sees Aid
For Africans
In RhodesiaIssues White Paper
To Defend Accord

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The British government said today that a settlement of the Rhodesian independence dispute would open the way to a comprehensive aid and technical assistance program directed to expanding African opportunities in employment and education.

The government said this in a 40-page white paper (parliamentary document) reporting on the agreement for a settlement reached Wednesday in Salisbury between Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

The white paper also gives details of a declaration of human rights which Sir Alec and Mr. Smith agreed would be part of a settlement.

It said that the British government recognized that while sanctions and international criminalism were having some effect on the Rhodesian economic situation, these measures had not brought about, and did not seem likely to bring about, the political changes that were confidently expected at the outset.

"Moreover, it was evident that the prospects for the African population (5,000,000) as a whole could only deteriorate if the present situation remained unchanged," the white paper said.

"The economic, social and political advance of the Africans could take place only after a return to economic normalcy and the restoration of conditions in which orderly change would be possible."

"A settlement could open the way to a comprehensive aid and technical assistance program directed to expanding African opportunities in employment and education in the widest sense which would make an important contribution to this advance."

Rhodesian African Critic

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Nov. 26 (AP).—Phineas Sithole, a Rhodesian African who is president of the 32,000-strong African Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia, said today:

"To expect political freedom for Africans to be attained by testing Africans' seats in Parliament until parity appears is a doubtful proposition. A fair settlement presupposes equal opportunities for advancement and common objectives for the future as well as mutual good faith. This quite clearly is not the case, particularly considering the events before and after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence."

On Africans in the territory to take matters into their own hands and assert their rights by "whatever means."

"The so-called settlement between the British Conservative government and Smith's illegal, racist minority regime cannot delude anyone," it said. "It is an outright sellout for generations to come of five million Africans to 343,000 white Rhodesians committed to white rule and apartheid."

Mrs. Cleaver Says Rightists Run Panthers

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26 (AP).—The wife of Eldridge Cleaver, former Black Panther minister of information, told an audience at Louisiana State University that the party has been "completely taken over by persons in keeping with the Nixon administration, rather than those concerned with the repressed blacks."

Kathleen Cleaver said that the Black Panther organization is no longer part of the people's struggle, nor is it serving as a revolutionary force.

She attributed the disintegration of the organization to "internal sabotage." She said that the group's leadership was infiltrated by persons who had rightist political policies.

"This coincided with Nixon's law-and-order campaign to crush all opposition from the Afro-American liberation movement," she said.

Interest Is Shown in Dublin

Faulkner Rejects Wilson Bid
For Reunification of Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Prime Minister Brian Faulkner of Ulster today rejected a proposal by former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson for the eventual unification of predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Replying in a statement to recommendations yesterday by Mr. Wilson, leader of the opposition Labor party, Mr. Faulkner said: "As far as the political eye can see, there is, I believe, no prospect of Northern Ireland joining with the republic."

In Dublin, Prime Minister Jack Lynch said Mr. Wilson's proposals were "a serious contribution to the problem and must be studied."

Liam Cosgrave, opposition leader in Dublin, also called for the plan to be studied carefully, "because it comes from a man who was a British prime minister and may be premier again."

Mr. Wilson recommended a 15-point plan that included a new constitution embracing all Ireland, which would come into effect within 15 years if violence ended and the parliaments agreed.

The British Parliament would assume direct responsibility for security in the province and the newly constituted Irish Republic would become part of the Commonwealth under the rule of the queen.

Mr. Faulkner said, "It is absolutely basic to my principles as a unionist that the position of Northern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom must not be weakened in any way."

Violence continued today in Ulster, where four-sided fighting between Protestants, Catholics, British soldiers and the outlawed Irish Republican Army has claimed more than 125 lives this year.

Two Photographers Hurt

A bomb explosion in an electrical store in the city injured eight persons, including four firemen and two West German news photographers. The police identified the Germans as James Muller, living in London, who had a broken arm, and Folker Weber of Hamburg, who was treated for shock.

Troops searching St. Peter's School in a Catholic area of Belfast found six pistols, 100 rounds of assorted ammunition and a bomb packed with nails in a boys' locker room. The headmaster of the private school denied knowledge of the cache.

Three armed men robbed a Londonderry shirt factory of £10,000 and in Belfast, six men stole several thousand dollars from a bacon factory.

FAO Appoints Alaskan

ROME, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization today appointed Roy I. Jackson, of Juneau, Alaska, as its deputy director-general. Mr. Jackson, formerly the FAO's assistant director-general for fisheries, succeeds Oris V. Wells, of State Springs, Miss., who retires Jan. 1.

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Organization of African Unity accused Britain today of a "sellout" in its Rhodesian independence settlement. It called on Africans in the territory to take matters into their own hands and assert their rights by "whatever means."

"The so-called settlement between the British Conservative government and Smith's illegal, racist minority regime cannot delude anyone," it said. "It is an outright sellout for generations to come of five million Africans to 343,000 white Rhodesians committed to white rule and apartheid."

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The U.S. Payments Deficit

Secretary Connally keeps talking as though trade were the same thing as the balance of payments. It is not. From July to September of this year, the net outflow of merchandise trade—the excess of imports over exports, in other words—was no more than one-tenth of the deficit in the balance of payments.

The other nine-tenths of the deficit is nothing but money—capital on its way to new investment, profits, interest, gifts and so forth. In his speech in New York this week, Mr. Connally was using the recent and very severe payments deficit as proof of the immediate need for trade reform. But that is hardly the whole message.

The largest single item in the United States' current international accounts is entitled "Errors and Omissions." Wisdom in these matters begins with the truth that the basic figures are not very accurate. There are huge gaps and discrepancies, resulting from a data collection system that has a great many holes in it. Unlike sugar and automobiles, money does not have to go through customs. One of the curiosities of our international accounts in recent years is the enormous increase in the errors and omissions accounts. Last year it was over a billion dollars. This year in the second quarter alone it was \$2.3 billion. In the third quarter, it was in the range of \$5 billion. Since the total deficit in the balance of payments that quarter was about \$10 billion, half of it was the surge of unreported and untraceable money accounted under errors and omissions.

There is nothing very mysterious about this money. It is, in large and rising proportion, capital going abroad to speculate against the value of the dollar, which is falling steadily. If one had converted \$100 into yen last Aug. 15, when Mr. Nixon announced his intention of forcing down the dollar exchange rates, one could convert it back into something like \$109.50 today. People who jumped into the West German mark last spring would have made even more. As a way to make a living it is said to be hard on the ulcers, but there are those who love it.

Among the various perils confronting this Republic, the tides of outboard speculative capital are not a very serious matter. It all has to come back, after all, to make a profit. A currency speculator may find Frankfurt a nice place to spend a few months, but he doesn't necessarily want to live there.

The relatively small trade deficit has a relationship, of course, to the dramatic outflow of gamblers' money that has swollen the recent balance-of-payments totals. When a country with a long pattern of trade surpluses suddenly begins to sell less than it buys, the event attracts the attention of dealers who smell the possibility of devaluation. That is the point at which this country arrived last summer, and which is

now being reported in the payments statistics.

There is a kernel of real danger in his situation, but it is not strictly a matter of the international accounts. An over-valued dollar means a very sharp rise in imports, which undersell domestic industry on a large scale with predictable political results. Foreign governments, particularly the Western Europeans and the Japanese, would be wise to take very seriously those pages of Mr. Connally's New York speech in which he discusses this effect. Mr. Connally and Mr. Nixon have been accused of protectionism in their current economic policy. Mr. Connally is, unfortunately, correct when he says that the alternative to this policy would be a bitter wave of the crudest and most discriminatory protectionist legislation here. The immediate concern here is less the abstractions of the balance of payments than the hard figures of employment, the rate at which imports rise, and labor's take in exports.

The question is still whether the present American tactics are going to take Mr. Connally where he wants to go. He is giving a very persuasive impression that he will settle no single item until he can get a huge comprehensive solution to the whole range of issues that are summed up in the balance of payments. But when half of that deficit is anonymously represented by the errors and omissions account, and when there are some grave doubts as to the precise accuracy of other accounts, a careful man would not choose to be dogmatic about the precise solution required.

Mr. Connally graphically described in New York some of the restraints that the Japanese have put on international competition in their own markets.

And he quite correctly chided the Europeans for discriminating against Japan. But to reform these traditions will be the work of many months, if not years. In any event, no one can say with any degree of assurance what effect the new exchange rates will have on the great worldwide movements of goods and investments. New rates may make some of the trade disputes less difficult to solve.

The best rule now is to take one thing at a time, beginning with the new exchange rates for the dollar. As long as the ultimate exchange rates are in doubt, the heavy flows of speculative funds will continue. Our customers abroad will continue to have reason to postpone buying goods that might be cheaper in a few weeks. The current uncertainty over parties only aggravates the weaknesses in our position. The finance ministers of the major trading nations are now scheduled to meet at the end of this month in Rome. That is Mr. Connally's opportunity to set aside temporarily his other concerns—trade restrictions and defense-burden sharing—and pursue prompt agreement on the dollar exchange rates.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Uruguay's Critical Election

The most encouraging thing that can be said about the elections in Uruguay is that they will be held Sunday on schedule. For a country racked by prolonged economic depression and polarized by the urban terrorism of left-wing revolutionaries, that is no small achievement. In this area Uruguay thus continues to set an example for most of Latin America.

During a campaign marked by violence in a country long accustomed to domestic peace and democratic order, the enemies of President Jorge Pacheco Areco had predicted that he would try to get the armed forces to intervene and cancel the election. Mr. Pacheco, however, is seeking not military intervention but re-election.

He is unlikely to succeed. For him even to be eligible, a majority of the voters Sunday would have to approve an amendment to a constitution that in existing form limits a president to one five-year term. Even many voters who support Mr. Pacheco's strong—but so far inconclusive—actions against the Tupamaro guerrillas are unwilling to abolish the one-term provision.

What will command more attention and

concern than Mr. Pacheco's fate is the showing of a leftist coalition strikingly similar to the one that brought Salvador Allende to the presidency in Chile. The Frente Amplio (Broad Front) is made up of radical Catholics, Communists, Socialists, other Marxists and renegades from the traditional Colorado and Blanco parties. It has support from the Tupamaros despite their contempt for elections.

The front has nominated for president a respected former army general, Liber Seregni, and is making a strong challenge, especially in Montevideo. This challenge has further polarized Uruguayan politics, brought young right-wing terrorists into the campaign and resulted in one attempt on Gen. Seregni's life.

Gen. Seregni's election only a year after that of Dr. Allende would have a profound impact on Latin-American politics. Even a respectable showing would be bound to encourage similar coalitions in other South American countries. More than Uruguay's traditional democratic system will thus be at stake in Sunday's election.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sino-Soviet Clash in UN

According to many UN experts, no Soviet representative so far has made as tough a speech (as Jacob Malik did Wednesday) against any other world power since the famous Soviet-American controversy provoked by the crushing of the 1956 Hungarian rising.

It has been doubtlessly expected that

Peking's admission to the United Nations will carry the Sino-Soviet controversy also into that forum, but no one expected the confrontation to come so fast and to be so violent. It is clear that the clashes and acid polemics will be taking place with increasing frequency in the United Nations in the coming months.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 27, 1896

PARIS—One must not get the impression that the United States has a selfish interest in the Cuban matter. True there is a restless jingo element in America which is always for annexing something or other and meddling in foreign affairs which do not concern the country. But the real interest of the United States is to bring the Cuban revolution to an end by peaceful means, before it is allowed to drag on and lead to still graver consequences.

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1921

PARIS—M. Jacques Thibaud, the violinist, was, and with good reason, the lion of the third grand symphonic concert given at the Paris Opera on Thursday evening under the direction of M. Serge Koussevitzky, the eminent Russian conductor. M. Thibaud showed a feeling, a spirituality and a technique which revealed the estimates which place him among the truly great artists of the time.



"Be Thankful Yer in a 'Correctional Institution,'
Instead of Some 'ol 'Prison.'"

The Price of Livingstone

By Anthony Lewis

VICTORIA FALLS, Rhodesia.—It is 118 years since David Livingstone found the falls. His statue, arms akimbo, looks out over the incredible sight—the mile-wide Zambezi falling twice as far as Niagara, the spray filling the air with rainbows.

Nearby, the Rhodesians have built a replica of a 19th-century Metabala village. African guides take tourists into the round thatched-roof huts and joke about bride prices. There are dancers and masks and a witch doctor who tells optimistic fortunes. A gift shop sells African crafts.

Why is that village such a depressing place? It must be the contrast with the falls. They represent the eternal quality of Africa, the natural wonder that has hardly changed in a century. The village suggests the impact of Western man, the changed values he has brought.

Condescension

Of course there never was such an African village, so neat and safe and cozy. But the historical condescension is less troubling than the present deception. Once again the white man gets only a blinkered view of African life as it has been affected by Dr. Livingstone and his successors.

The tourist, when he gets to Salisbury, is not likely to cross the railway tracks and see Harari African townships. Neither is a white resident of Salisbury, for that matter. But Harari or something like it is the present and future reality for the urbanized Africans of Rhodesia, not a cute thatch village.

Harari is only through an underpass, but it is worlds away from the clean broad streets and beautiful trees of white Salisbury. On one side smoke rises from the municipal garbage dump. The streets are littered and smelly, the stores shabby.

According to official statistics, there are 58,000 people living in Harari. Most probably live on a minimum wage of \$47 a month, though a few are well-to-do; many have no jobs at all.

Population Growth

Nor is the reality of African rural life much like the charming impression of the tourist village in Victoria Falls. Most Africans in Rhodesia, as elsewhere, still live a peasant subsistence life outside the money economy. But the feasibility of that life is threatened by an immense population growth.

Last year the 5 million Africans in Rhodesia had 232,000 babies—nearly as many new people as the entire white population of 250,000. At the present rate of increase, one of the highest in the world, the population will double in 18 years.

The 1971 economic survey of Rhodesia, a highly informative government publication, shows that nearly half the African population are children. There are three children for every employed person, while in Britain there is less than one child and retired person per worker.

And so this small country, with an underdeveloped economy, faces the problem of providing education and social services and jobs on a base quite out of proportion to the need. There is the drama of understatement in the economic survey's dry language:

"The imbalance of African children in relation to the size of the economy underlines the insuperable problem of creating sufficient employment opportunities in the money economy, however favorable the external economic conditions become."

In other words, Rhodesia is moving steadily toward an explosive situation: an urban African proletariat largely unemployed, a peasant population too numerous for the land to support. And the end of sanctions will hardly affect that movement.

The Problem

The problem, as the figures show, is not the creation of the white man who rule Rhodesia today. There are miserable African urban quarters and overcrowded

farms in Nigeria and Kenya, too. The privileged position of the white Rhodesians merely dramatizes the situation.

It has all happened since Livingstone: the cities, the cash economy, the communications, the medicine. To romanticize the old Africa would be a mistake; the white men have prevented much cruelty and death. But they have also started a process of change that is out of control.

Looking at the reality of African slums and rural impoverishment, the visitor may wish he could turn history back. But Western values are infectious: Africans have seen what the West has, and they want it. They will have to pay the price. Metabala will not again be as Livingstone found it.

Sports and Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The connection between sports and politics in America is getting to be front page news these days. President Nixon was out at the Washington Redskins' football practice the other day, and the governors of Oklahoma and Nebraska were leading the cheers at the big Thanksgiving Day game in Norman, Okla., between the first two college teams in the country.

It is an interesting switch. Politicians used to feel that they had to identify themselves with the church in order to pick up votes, and they quoted the Bible to prove their fidelity to the old faith. Now they telephone football coaches instead of bishops, and issue pronouncements on the cunning and confusion of the modern Texas Wishbone offensive strategy, which is now the new holy trinity of football.

Who can blame them? Politicians go where the votes are. The stadium is now more popular in America, or at least more exciting and more decisive than the church. The game of football, unlike the "great game of politics," is mathematical and understandable. Its rules are plain: four tries to make 10 yards, measurable by the sticks. The field is clearly marked with its sidelines and goal lines. It has a kickoff, a half-time, and an end marked to the second by the clock, and referees and head linemen to call the close ones and spot the dirty tricks, and instant replay cameras to let the people judge the decisions.

No Metaphysics

In short, football is not a metaphysical exercise. It has pagantry, and a sharp practical clash between the weak and the strong, and at the end, you know who has won. It is not like a theological philosophy or a foreign policy, where you have to walk for a generation and sometimes even a lifetime to discover how it all comes out.

Maybe, then, since sports are so definite and popular and politics on the whole are so vague and unpopular, we should think about applying some of the rules of the football campaigns to our presidential election campaigns. Politicians, for example, are constantly off-side, or out of bounds. They are forever stalling, jumping

the gun, grabbing face masks, clipping from the rear, gouging in the clinches and, to use Nixon's own phrase, taking "cheap shots" at crippled opponents.

But in politics, there are few referees or head linemen, and no instant replay. Think of the possibilities of instant replay cameras on the fumbles of our politicians. The television cameras actually did it, not instantly but a little later on in Vietnam. They showed what the battle in the elephant grass was all about, what "search and destroy" missions really meant in human suffering, what the war did in the Vietnamese villages, and what it did to the GIs with their guns and their F4s, and their Vietnamese women and their dope.

Exposing Facts

The exposure of the facts in Vietnam, primarily by the TV cameras, is really what drove Nixon to question his former hawkish policies and withdraw. But there's still very little instant analysis of the government's latest policies on inflation, unemployment, the balance of payments, money, trade, or labor.

There is a big gap here in Washington now for example, about whether George Meany of the AFL-CIO was disconcerted to the President at the labor convention in Miami Beach or whether the President went there spooling for a fight and trying to blame Meany for wrecking the new wages and prices policy.

All this took place in the open, with the television cameras recording the scene, so with a honest political replay process, we should be able to judge what happened. But unlike the football instant replays, there has been no

Letters

For Judges

All nettles and bristles, and determined to curb the growing profusion of legal challenges to executive authority, Solicitor General Erwin Griswold (JCT, Nov. 19) bluffs asks: "Should judges be dealing almost continuously with heated social and economic controversies?" Why indeed. (Especially when there are so many more important matters—divorces, insurance claims and the like—cooling their heels in the wings!)

The object of Mr. Griswold's annoyance is the Sierra Club, and its suit testing the government's authority to approve construction of a \$30-million ski resort on national forest land. Argues Mr. Griswold (as spokesman for the government), such suits should be barred to litigants who have "only an intellectual or emotional interest" in the outcome. (Presumably, a monetary interest is of a higher order, and therefore worthy of judicial recognition.)

Now, it should be borne in mind that the Sierra Club is not made up of little old ladies in tennis shoes, galloping through the woods with bird whistles and butterfly nets. They were instrumental (and very nearly successful) in the recent attempt to block the AEC's H-blast at Amchik. And their motivation is fueled by one of the most critical issues of our time: the ecological equilibrium of our planet.

No longer an issue of mere esthetics, ecology today confronts a question of vastly greater significance than just the quality of future life on earth. It is resolved now is whether there is to be any future life at all on earth.

This, as some insist, could prove to be an hysterical overstatement of the case. But if they are wrong, and if we continue in the most literal sense to sell our planet down the drain, then no amount of executive determination is going to put this bumpy-dumpy back together again.

One can understand the government's frustration: after all, none of us releases aggressive and sustained interference with the accomplishment of his job. But, then, it must be remembered that the entire raison d'être for government is to serve its citizens, not the reverse. Moreover, the Sierra Club has incurred the government's ire not for violating but for exercising the law. And as for those regretted "intellectual and emotional interests" wouldn't we perhaps be better off today if they (rather than questions of financial loss or gain) were accorded far greater emphasis and respect?

JAMES COULTER BLACK,
Nyon, Switzerland.

UN Membership

Burke, Herbert or otherwise, is an apt name for any member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who wants the UN to expel Ryeisovskia and the Ukraine (JCT, Nov. 10th.). Instead, he should be demanding that Moscow file UN membership applications for the

facto not accountable to law (not even in the States, but all the less so in countries where hush-up what shames the government or the Establishment is matter-of-course and accepted by the public);

d) Intelligence services; in their headlong singleminded pursuit of information, not infrequently find that bankers won't get money as far, for this is that informant, as a regular supply of narcotics.

Take these four facts, mix and shake well. What do you get? You get at the very least permanent and lively temptation to obtain drugs regularly. Which because money is scarce, becomes the temptation to enter the drug trade.

And now one must ask: just what moral mechanisms will stop an intelligence service, or some of its more zealous members from taking such a course? We're talking here of the selfless people who, when the welfare of their country or of their own organization is judged by them to be at stake, bump you off an everyone thinks it was downing by imprudence, a real suicide or a coronary. Yet those same people are prey they won't cross over into drugs?

The Western world and individual countries need to be defended, all right. But by whom and using what methods?

Soviet Union's whole string of 15 republics. The Washington could correct the imbalance in its own favor by seating representatives from all 50 States. Of course, as an Englishman I cannot guarantee that Westminister will consider pushing for membership England, Scotland, Wales, Ulster and possibly, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. Nevertheless, the mind boggles at all the possible variations of this theme and the booster it would be for the American economy.

ALAN DEAN.

Belgrade.

Irish Attitudes

As an Irishman and one who deplores the cruel stupidity of the tarred girls, I still wish to protest the attitudes displayed in your readers' section on this subject (Nov. 18).

Since bigotry is what we have in overabundance, Eudon Boue's remarks about "good Catholics" and "freedom of choice" (believe it or not, some of these people think they're fighting for that) can only show the kind of emotional ignorance intelligent people are faced with there.

As for L.R.M.'s remark on the "how very Irish" aspect of the incident I presume that she feels my Iai to be "how very Irish" or perhaps "how very German"?

If we must have comments, at least let them be reasonable and objective. We've got enough bigotry and racial stupidity as it is.

EDWARD ROWE.

Vaud, Switzerland.

Intelligence Activities

The present—and latest—Franco-American legal and diplomatic dogfight is causing some very odd things indeed to creep out from under the rocks. The main one would seem to be that it's by no means exceptional for intelligence services of even Western countries to traffic in drugs. The sums thus raised are "laundered" in fiscal-haven banks, where they become normal money again.

The above allegation is mind boggling. It's a temptation to cry, "Untrue!" But if you put together four facts known to all these familiar with intelligence services, that allegation takes on more than a slight coloring of probability. The facts:

a) Intelligence services the world over (except perhaps the Soviet KGB) don't get, or feel they don't get, enough money to carry on their operations;

b) Intelligence services habitually effect their missions by means of theft, blackmail, and freedom enough not to raise a suspicion; if possible, disguised as accidents;

c) Intelligence services are de facto not accountable to law (not even in the States, but all the less so in countries where hush-up what shames the government or the Establishment is matter-of-course and accepted by the public);

d) Intelligence services; in their headlong singleminded pursuit of information, not infrequently find that bankers won't get money as far, for this is that informant, as a regular supply of narcotics.

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The Western world and individual countries need to be defended, all right. But by whom and using what methods?

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES.

Paris.

Underlying Reason

We note from the Nov. 19 issue of Life magazine that Hiram Walker & Sons, of Canada, has started a new Canadian Club whiskey 110 feet (33 meters) from where Stanley met Livingstone. The whiskey was put down on 12 June 1971, due west of the Livingstone Memorial, to attract treasure hunters and durable drinkers.

Robert must have known about this; what other bond would tempt him to make the arduous journey to URM?

PAUL S. DEEMS.

Versailles.

Business Machines Living
re Pozzo, press ac-
the Italian party, an-
but the news confer-
ally would be held in
West Germany.

ITH NOTICE

RE BURNSIDE LATIMER
Florence KLYSER of
Pasadena formerly Social
the American Embassy
Paris died Nov. 23rd 1971.
Principles in Seattle on Nov.

EMILY GENAUER

The Arts in New York: Plays, Paintings and American Indians

NEW YORK—Not for easy answers but for some possibly revealing insights into New York's newest mystery, "What's Harold Pinter saying in 'Old Times'?" I suggest a visit to the new show of Josef Albers' paintings at the Metropolitan Museum.

The 41-year-old British playwright and the 63-year-old German-born American painter have produced works equally secretive but intense, tranquil but disturbing, limited in means but with implications of infinite meaning.

Pinter has stripped down his words (murmured ambiguous reminiscences between two reunited old friends and the husband of one of them), and Albers has stripped down his images (mostly squares nesting within squares) to a simplicity verging on the commonplace, even the trivial, but with results that are full of mystery.

There are long silences in the play, and the characters never really touch each other, and at last one doesn't know when or how well they knew each other, and whether one may not even be dead. Pinter's pictures there are many empty white spaces, and the only shapes are boxes within boxes, each seeming tightly sealed, yet each depending for its shape and intensity on the boxes enclosing it.

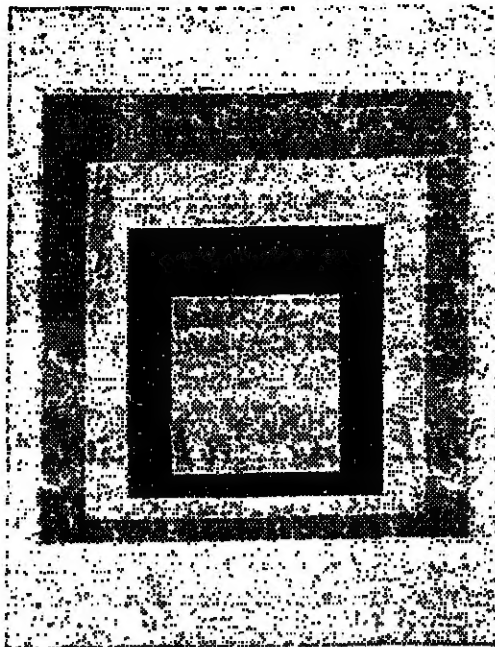
In the paintings and in the

play, lighting is incredibly subtle, sometimes soft, then suddenly bold. But it serves less to illuminate anything specific than as something mysterious and transcendental, a searching eye, perhaps.

Always, the implied reverberations of the play's dialogue and even the character's gestures are clearly, coolly disciplined into almost too stylized patterns; in Albers' many variations of his "Homage to the Square," there is that same mystical balance between lyrical feeling and austere discipline.

One could draw further parallels, but there's not much point. I bring them up only because in the visual arts mysteries are both more acceptable and accessible than in the theater. Visitors to the large retrospective exhibition at the Metropolitan can be observed sitting quietly for long periods on gallery benches, studying the pictures, utterly absorbed in and apparently much moved by them, but, in any case, not resisting. Of course the media are different. One doesn't so quickly yield expectations of meaning in spoken dialogue. But perhaps a visit to the Albers show before seeing "Old Times" at the Billy Rose Theater will leave audiences reader than they were for communication on another and more provocative level than the explicit meaning explicitly stated.

"Homage to the Square-Precedent" by Josef Albers on view at the Metropolitan in New York.



Another new play which is not a mystery at all also invites passing and perhaps persuasive comparison with a new exhibition. The play this time is Neil Simon's "The Prisoner of Second Avenue," at the Eugene O'Neill Theater; the exhibition is drawings by cartoonist William Steig at the Weyhe Galleries. Not that audiences need much persuading to see any Neil Simon work, or that what they'll see and hear at "The Prisoner" requires interpretation.

The fact is, nevertheless, that mild objections have been raised in several corners that Simon's characters in this immensely funny comedy about a young couple done in by the trials of life in New York have no dimension, and that the play doesn't go anywhere. It remains a sharply perceptive, compassionate series of sight gags that have to do with specific situations and

the wacky and somewhat endearing or at least likeable people who've gotten into them, as, indeed, we all have, in greater or lesser degree.

Well, not all plays have to have in-depth characterizations, or plots with shape. See this one as a cartoon, specifically like one of William Steig's cartoons on the battle of the sexes, lifted from paper, where it offers a few moments of pleasure for its witty and compassionate observation and superb craft, to development into an hour and a half of almost continual laughter effective for exactly the same qualities. Simon's main characters and Steig's are identical—loving, lusty, confused, beaten, and, as they are shown in one of his very best drawings, up a tree, huddled on their separate branches. Simon's extraordinary accomplishment is that he is able to sustain Steig's moments of useful laughter for the length of an evening.

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The "most" major event of the New York art week (Albers' pictures, after all, turn up frequently, although their showing at the Met of course constitutes a "major" occasion) is the exhibition at the Whitney Museum called "Two Hundred Years of North American Indian Art."

For all the enormous interest in primitive and especially pre-Columbian art in New York and, in fact, all over the country, relatively little attention has been paid to the art of American Indians. Certainly nothing examining the field in real breadth has been presented in New York since an exhibition staged by the late René d'Harnoncourt at the Museum of Modern Art 30 years ago. Concentrations of Indian art are, of course, to be found on permanent view at the Museum of the American Indian tucked into the cluster of museums at 181st Street and Broadway, at the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Nelson Rockefeller Museum of Primitive Art. The emphasis in almost all of these, however, has been on ethnography.

In this newest round-up, sponsored by Philip Morris Incorporated (Indians, remember, first cultivated tobacco), the emphasis is on aesthetic quality all the way. And what quality they have! Limited to works made from the 17th through the 19th centuries, they have, as a group, neither the intense power nor the monumentality we have come to expect of the Indians of Mexico, for example. Most North American Indians were nomadic, and they chiefly made transportable objects of use. They were, as well, subjected for almost 150 years to the influences of non-Indians, particularly to traders wanting altered designs that would meet tourist tastes. More important, the conditions of life changed as Indians were moved to reservations, and ceremonies and normal practices, and the objects required to serve these, changed.

What comes out of the exhibition, nevertheless, is the American Indian's boundless desire for ingenious and inventive decoration, his powerful sense of form, and the visionary quality and hallucinatory intensity of his art. Among the most effective objects in the exhibit are carved houseposts from Oklahoma (curiously suggestive of Easter Island stone heads), a variety of Alaskan Eskimo masks, and stunning carvings from the Pacific Northwest Coast.

Although 87 Indian tribes are represented in the show, with

over 300 objects, many of these are relatively small. The installation, therefore, for all its effectiveness, is a little scattered and in some respects rather thin. Norman Feder, curator of American Indian and Native Arts at the Denver Art Museum, served as guest curator of the exhibition and has written a strong, clear, richly informative catalogue invaluable for material as generally unfamiliar as this.

Two new one-man exhibitions in New York indicate that realism remains a strong force among painters. One wouldn't expect anything different from Joseph Hirsch, of course, who long ago took his position on that controversy. But his newest pictures, at the Fortuny Gallery, also make clear that within the realist framework he continues to grow and change. His textures are infinitely richer than in the past, his palette is more luminous. But there's also, along with his familiar compassion and quiet lyricism, a new sardonic note—as in an ingenious work called "Night-ride," having to do with motorcycle riders.

Raymond Mason is an English painter who now lives and works in France, and who has taken for the theme of his exhibition at the Pierre Matisse Gallery "The Departure of the Fruits and Vegetables from the Heart of Paris." What he's referring to is the closing of Les Halles, the famous market of Paris, which he describes as "the last image of the Natural in the City." He re-creates it in a rather astonishing way, a 10-foot-long hyper-realist relief sculpture made of painted epoxy resins, in which the vendors in a procession carrying their fruits and vegetables come out, somehow, as a cross between the pop-art sculptural cartoons of Red Grooms and the drawings of Thomas Rowlandson. The workers are at once tough, hard, strong, and gentle and resilient. They're seen against a background of familiar monuments of the district. Mason's conception is a technical tour de force, a little shocking because it's so unexpected at this moment in art history (being more tender than is pop art), and it's the more effective for being exhibited with a group of his remarkably free and fluid preparatory drawings.



Cadenas from David-Weill collection—143,570 francs.

Art Market: Contradictions At a Sale of French Silver

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 26 (JET).—Part of the collection of French silver formed by the late David David-Weill was auctioned Wednesday at the Palais Galliera. A prior sale, held on June 4, had aroused considerable enthusiasm. Enormous prices were paid for some of the top-quality pieces: 825,000 francs were offered for a gold box attributed to J.A. Meissonnier.

Wednesday's sale was different, partly because the objects were different but partly, no doubt, because of deteriorating market conditions.

Pieces of the type that fetched the record 825,000 francs last June were missing, but the quality was high. A similar group of French silver is unlikely to come up for sale again soon, an important point to keep in mind when assessing the sale (which was conducted by Etienne Adler, assisted by expert Jacques Heltl). Some late 17th and early 18th-century objects, of which few have survived, were truly superb. Lot 10, a pair of candlesticks made by Jacques Benard in 1719 brought shouts of admiration from two dealers: 66,570 francs, they seemed to think, was a reasonable price. A real masterpiece of Louis XIV silver, a covered bowl made by Antoine I. Renaud (or Renard; the spelling is in doubt) at Lyons in 1679, fetched 116,070 francs, a fourth less than the expert's estimate and, I think, decidedly less than what it was worth in view of the superb quality of chiseling. The same applies to a tureen, a flat rectangular container used to hold a fork, knife, spoon and saltcellar of royalty from Renaissance times on. It deserved more than the 143,570 francs it made.

Small Box

It would be exaggerating to say that the really good pieces did badly, but throughout the sale I kept thinking that they might have done better. A small box by Francois Thomas Germain, Lot 25, was a striking example. Germain's name is about as glamorous to French collectors as Paul de Lamerie's is to the British. The box was once in the Henri Charles collection, which was sold in Paris in 1907, and later to the Marquis Pauline collection, which was sold in April, 1923. It was illustrated in Louis Carré's "Guide de l'Orfèvre Française," published in 1921, and I would put it among the artist's best works. It sold for 116,070 francs, the covered bowl, a fourth under the expert's estimate. I wouldn't have been surprised to have seen it sell for 165,000 francs.

Another example of an "inexpensive" object: a sugar bowl (Lot 30) by Marie-Etienne Jussey dated 1786. It was made of platinum, a metal considered less "noble" than silver in the 18th century and therefore seldom used for high-quality pieces. Baron Jérôme Pichon, one of the greatest collectors of French silver in the 19th century, once owned it. The 44,570 francs paid by the London firm of J.S. Phillips was one third under the expert's estimate and, I think, well under its real value.

High Bids

The impression that silver is on a downward trend is not altogether justified. There were high bids. Another work by Francois Thomas Germain, a silver salver dated 1750, was very expensive at 220,570 francs. While this price may be regarded as "acceptable" because of the superb workmanship, a couple of *cloches couvre-plats*, bell-shaped covers to keep food warm, went for the fantastic price of 286,570 francs. The two pieces, made by Jacques-Nicolas Froelicher, are part of a large set (the exact number is not recorded) made by the order of Catherine II of Russia, who presented them to Count Gregory Grigorievich Orlov. The Russian Imperial coat of arms engraved on the two dishes made by Edme-Pierre Balseac as companion pieces bear witness to their glamorous pedigree. Nevertheless, neither the covers nor the dishes are unique. Most dealers agreed that the price was extremely high.

These contradictory facts show that auctions are never governed by purely rational rules. The emotions of the collector who is tempted, for personal reasons, to buy a piece play a role. The contradictions also point to what I would call a moderate reticence on the part of private buyers. French collectors were very active, but orders from abroad were scanty and failed to act as an incentive. Americans, particularly, did not send as many orders as they did in June. Had they done so, the comparatively moderate prices paid for some of the best pieces from the 17th and 18th centuries would surely have brought higher prices.

Audience

In short, French silver is not falling out of favor, but for a sale of international standards to be 100 percent successful, there must be an international audience.

A third factor may have contributed to the moderate prices. Some connoisseurs suggested that the expert had been overly optimistic in some of his assessments. Lot 31, a magnificent three-armed chandelier attributed to Antoine-Sébastien Durand, was illustrated in the catalogue and a drawing of this artist's hallmark accompanied the photograph, but I could see no hallmark on the actual piece. The presence of a hallmark, of course, enhances value.

One connoisseur expressed doubts concerning the condition of a pair of candlesticks. He suggested that they might have originally been made as *pique-drapes*, church candles with long tapering points at the top instead of the bobble (candle sockets). Although the two lots sold extremely well (116,070 francs) higher than a dealer could ever hope to sell them for—these candlesticks and a few other pieces failed to impress some collectors favorably.

The auction revealed that top pieces of silver still fetch high prices but no longer rise beyond wild expectations. A sale next week will show whether this applies to objects d'art as well. The collection of the late George Grey, one of France's finest connoisseurs, will go on the block Thursday at the Palais Galliera.

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Frankfurt.....	116.19	116.82	146.14	113.5
London 26.....	419.7	421.1	450.6	362.5
London 23.....	376.88	380.28	420.75	332.4
Milan.....	44.34	44.94	60.09	48.8
Paris.....	27.0	26.6	304.7	73.4
Strasbourg.....	112.78	106.29	118.51	405.8
Tokyo (91).....	182.80	174.74	266.60	148.0
Tokyo (92).....	241.75	241.88	274.50	191.7
Zurich.....	325.6	329.5	357.1	207.7

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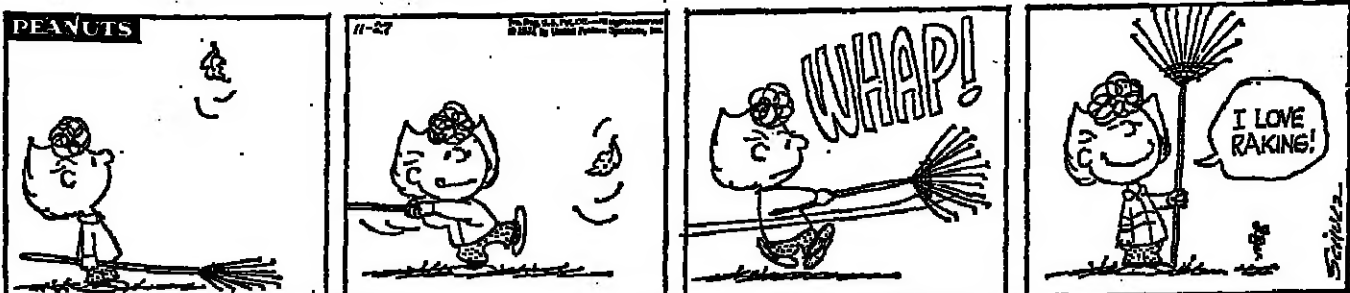
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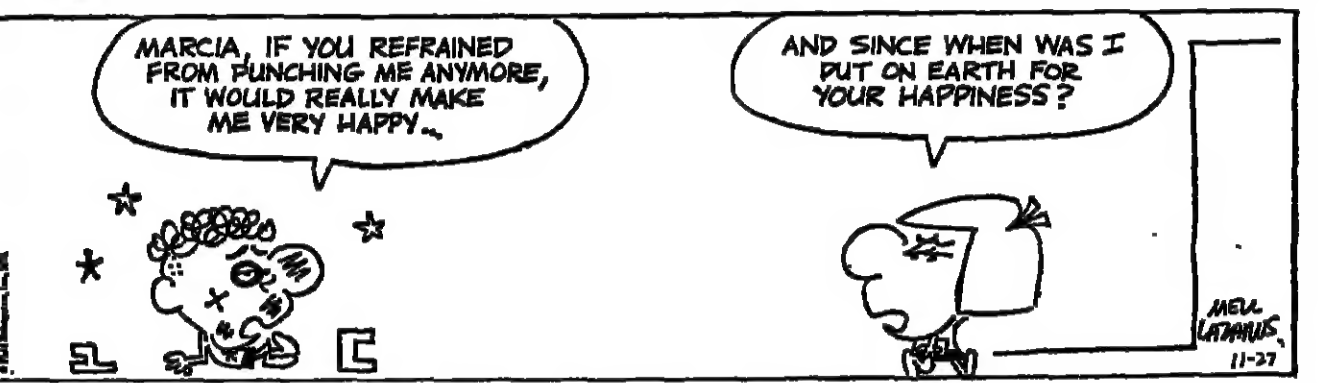
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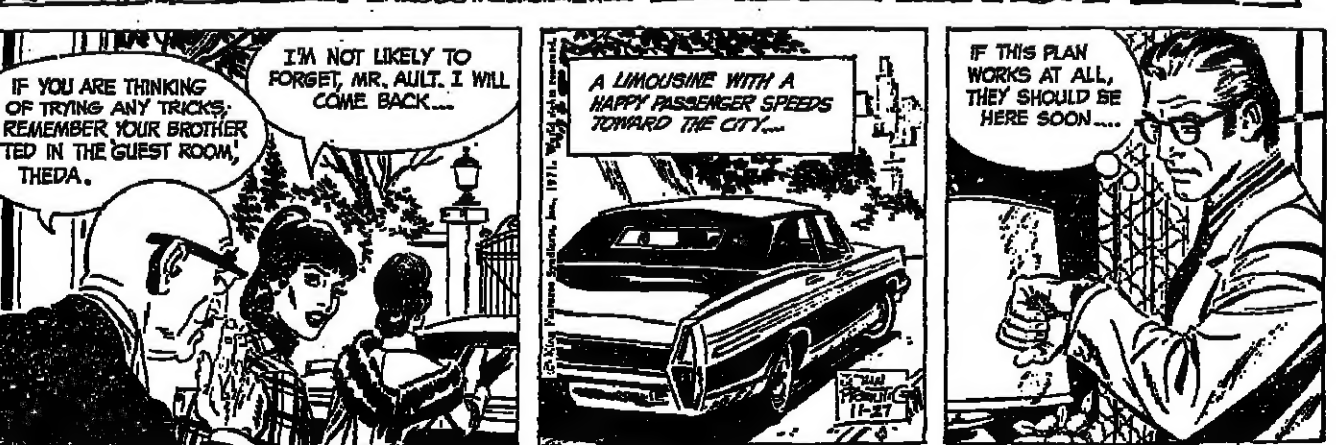
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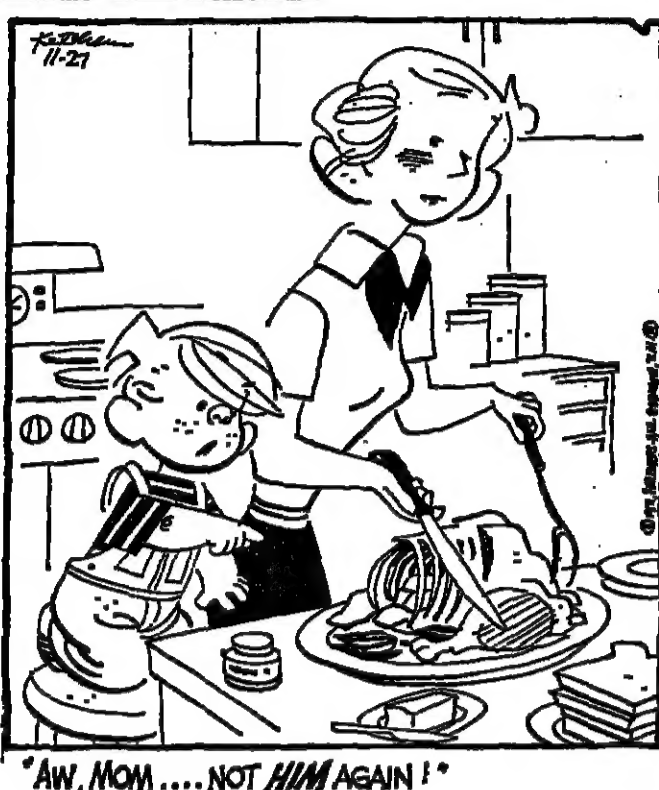
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Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: MOTIF HEAVY THEORY ARTERY
Answer: There'll be something missing when he's gone—THE THIEF

BOOKS

THE ADVENTURES OF MAO ON THE LONG MARCH
By Frederic Tuten. A Richard Kossak Book. Citadel. 121 pp. \$5.
RICHES AND FAME AND THE PLEASURES OF SENSE
By Kathy Black. Knopf. 151 pp. \$3.50.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

If these two short novels are indications of the kind of work being turned out by those who came of age in the sixties, the future of American writing will be adventuresome, exhilarating, and free. Neither author has followed any models or worked in safe grooves. The books are not alike, though.

Frederic Tuten's is tighter, harder, a more carefully controlled piece of work. Kathy Black's is looser, shapeless at times, not afraid to let the rough edges show. It is also more accessible in spite of what appears to be a wayward and haphazard style. Her materials are familiar, her characters recognizable as types if not always as individuals. But it is "The Adventures of Mao" that has the larger range and will reverberate in the memory after the book is closed.

The story is not new and every reader will know how it comes out, yet it somehow races along, taking the reader with it. It is made up of unlikely elements. Part of it is the story, surely true in larger outline, of the split between the Communists and Nationalists in the Kuomintang, the internal struggle within the Communist ranks between those who sought the classical solution, a proletarian revolt in the cities, and those who saw the peasant as the liberator of China, the ideological victory of Mao, his defeat by Chiang and his retreat in the Long March.

Running in and out of this story are episodes that sound like, and may well be, extracts from Hawthorne, Jack London, Stephen Crane or Ambrose Bierce, Walter Pater and who knows what others. At one point, the author lists, as the improbable reading matter of Mao, a list of American magazines and books that run from Art News to Harper's Bazaar and from "The Three Musketeers" and "Roby Dick" to "The Cold Blood." They may have all contributed to the novel.

Some of the selections deal with the American Civil War, suggesting parallels to the war in China with its brutality, relentlessness and inhumanity. Some of the pieces deal with aesthetics as if Mr. Tuten were positing a parallel between the emergence of the avant-garde in the 19th century and the emergence of the revolution from the matrix of events.

Such jottings may be over-serious. For much of the book is hilarious. An intense lecture on why the Red Army soldier does not rape women turns out to be a tedious disquisition on the development of the family down the ages. It balances on that fine edge between outright farce and quasi-serious dialogue and it's almost too good to be true.

A brief interlude that evaluates "Hymn to a Cockroach" as one of the great poems of the century manages to work in all the critical clichés of the last half-century. It sounds like the scraps and shards of a Ph.D. oral. But even at its most ludicrous, "The Adventures of Mao" is always solid, meaty and full of ideas. The form is strange and intriguing. It's a novel that makes

Best Sellers

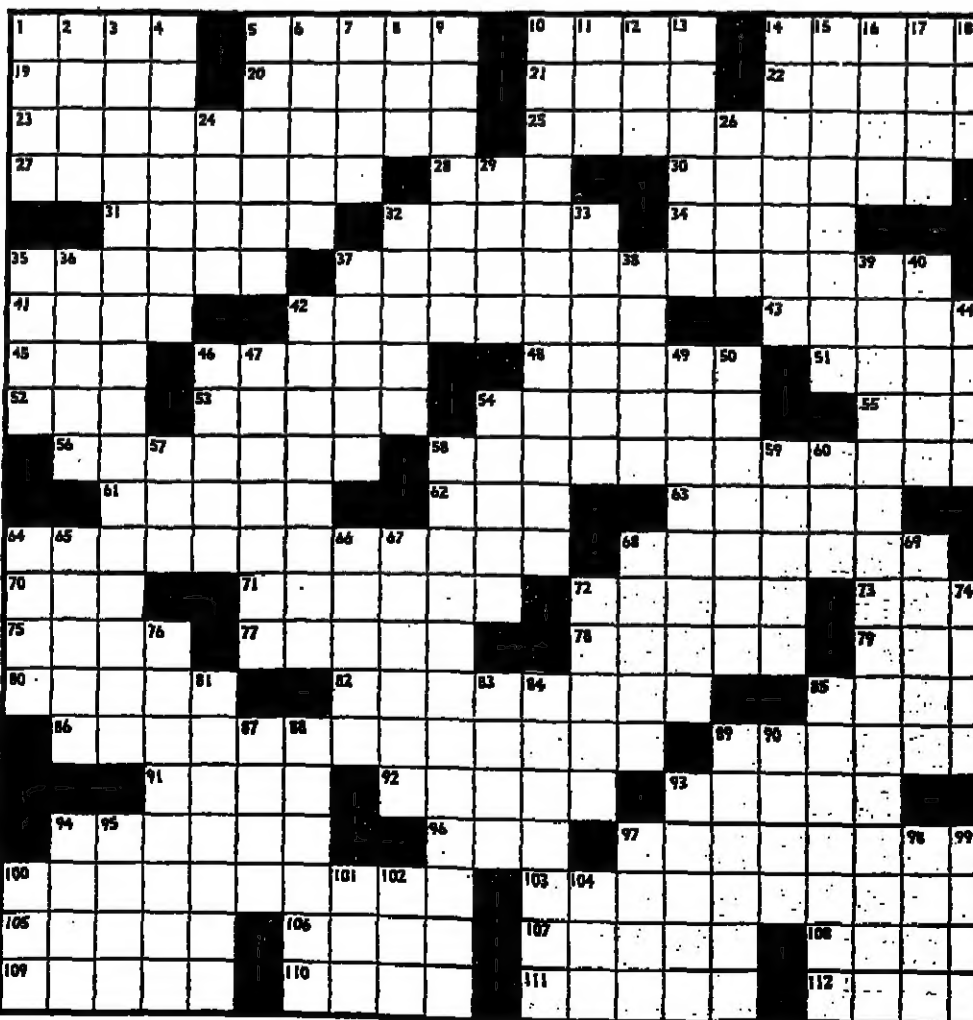
The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 1,000 book stores in 64 communities of the U.S. The figures in the right-hand column represent the percentage of the total sales.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 The Day of the Jackal, Forsyth	1	12
2 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	2	10
3 The Secret, Batty	3	8
4 Message From Malaga, MacLean	4	4
5 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	5	10
6 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	6	10
7 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	7	10
8 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	8	10
9 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	9	10
10 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	10	10
NON-FICTION		
1 Any Woman Can Be a Rebel, Lask	1	2
2 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	2	10
3 The Day After Tomorrow, Gold	3	10
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BREAKING WITH HABIT—By Eugene T. Maleska



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مركز الأخبار

